ACCESSION NR: AP4010562

S/0291/63/000/006:/0066/0070

AUTHORS: Askarov, M.A.; Stratu, Z.A.

Investigation of the polymerization of acrylonitrile and butyl methacrylate in the presence of metallic lithium and TITLE:

lithium amide in aqueous ammonia

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 6, 1963, 66-70

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, acrylonitrile, butylmethacrylate, lithium, metallic lithium, lithium amide, aqueous ammonia

ABSTRACT: The polymerization of acrylonitrile and butylmethacrylate in aqueous ammonia was carried out at low temperature in the presence of blue lithium and lithium amide solutions. Polymers in high yields, with a specific viscosity of 0.23 for polyacrylonitrile and 0.8 for polybutylmethacrylate, were obtained. It was found that the amount of catalysts, the reaction time, temperature, and the medium in which the polymerization was carried out exert an influence of the control of the polymerization was carried out exert an influence of the control o ence on the polymerization. The reaction process is described.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4010562

Orig. art. has I table.

ASSOCIATION: Institute khimii polimerov AN USSR (Institute of

polymer chemistry, AN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Aug63

DATE ACQ: 11Feb64

ENGL: OO

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ROBU, V.I., dr.ing.; TARAN, C., ing.; STRATULA, C., ing.

THE CONTROL OF THE CO

Desulfurization of refinery gases. Petrol si gaze 14 no.10: 503-508 0.63.

。 1996年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,19

> B-8 Rumania COUNTRY CATEGORY 74202 ABS. JOUR.: AZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. : Angelescu, E. and Stratula-Angelescu, A. MTITE : 0. 1. Parhon University 13.37. : The Equilibrium Between the Two Liquid Phases in TITLE the Three-Component System Prenol-Phloroglucinol-Water An Univ 'C. I. Parhon', Ser Stiint Natur, No 19, ORIG. PUB. : 55-64 (1956) : The effect of symmetric triphenol (phloroglucin-ABOTRACT ol) on solubility in the system phenol-water has been investigated. An increase in the phloroglucinol content lowers the critical solution temperature. Increasing the concentration of phloroglucinol in the system leads to the formation of peritectic points, characterized by the coexistence of two liquid phases and one crystalline phase. S. Byk 0aRD: 1/1

STRATULAT, Mihai, ing., candidat in stiinte tehnice

Principles of thermodynamics. St si Teh Buc 16 no.4:40-41 Ap '64.

STRATULAT, M., ing.

The MZ ES-300 motorcycle. St si Teh Buc 14 no.9:45 S '62.

PREMIEL', A.R.; STRATULAT, V.S.

Blood-sucking Dipters of the south Ukreinian forest-steppe. Med.
parax.bol.supplement to no.1:57 '57.

1. Iz Odenskogo universiteta i protivomalyariynoy organizatsii
Odensko-Kishinevskoy zheleznoy dorogi.

(UKRAINM--MOSQUITOMS)

STRAUB, F. Bruno, akademikus

Appeal for contest. Term tud kozl 7 no.5:203 My 163.

l. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biologiai Osztalya titkara, Budapest.

VENETIANER, P.; STRAUB, F.B.

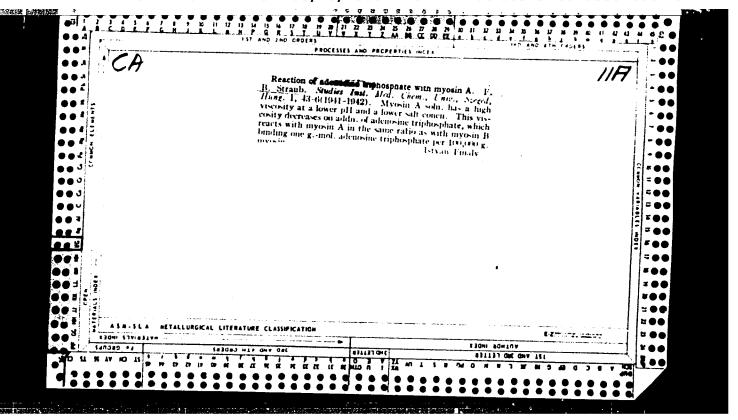
Enzymic formation of the disulfide bridges of ribonuclease. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.1:41-53 '63.

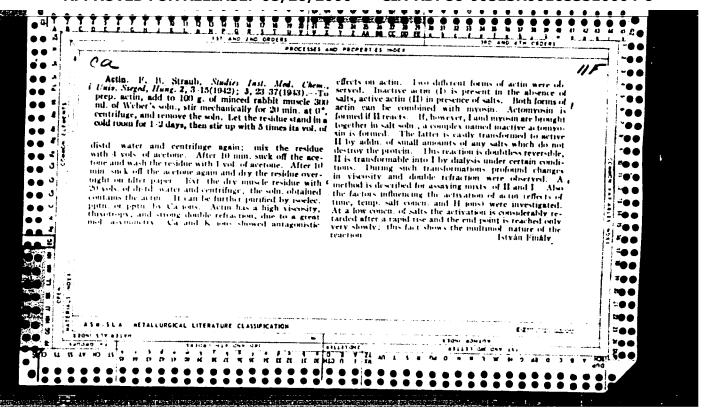
1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University, Budapest.

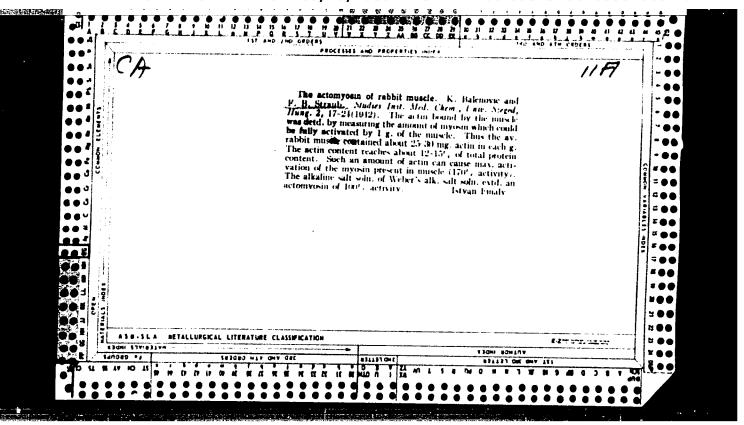
(PANCREATIC EXTRACTS) (RIBONUCLEASE)

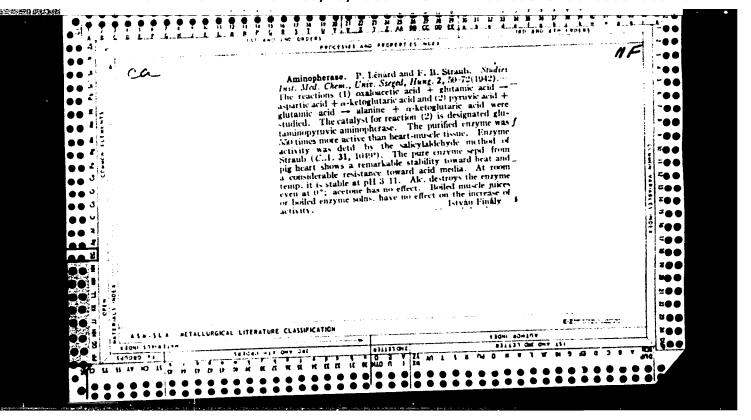
(PROTEIN METABOLISM) (CHROMATOGRAPHY)

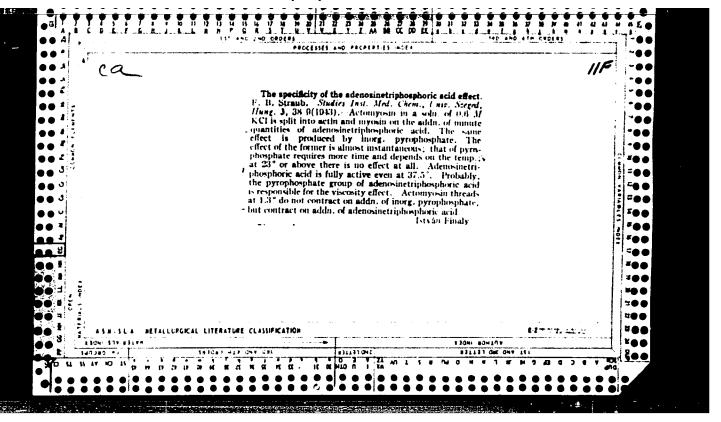
(BIOCHEMISTRY) (CATTLE) (SULFIDES)

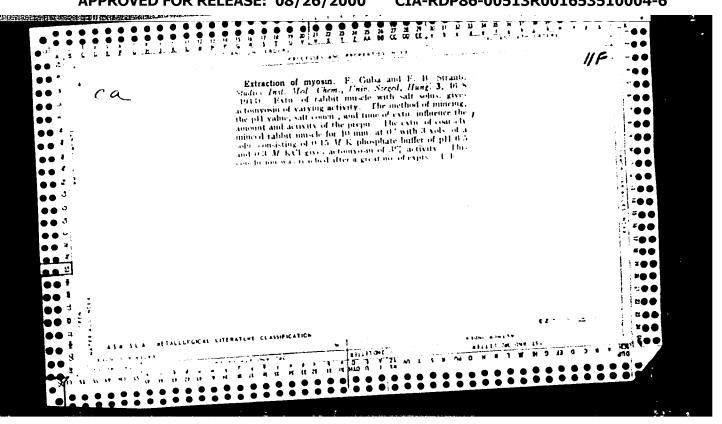


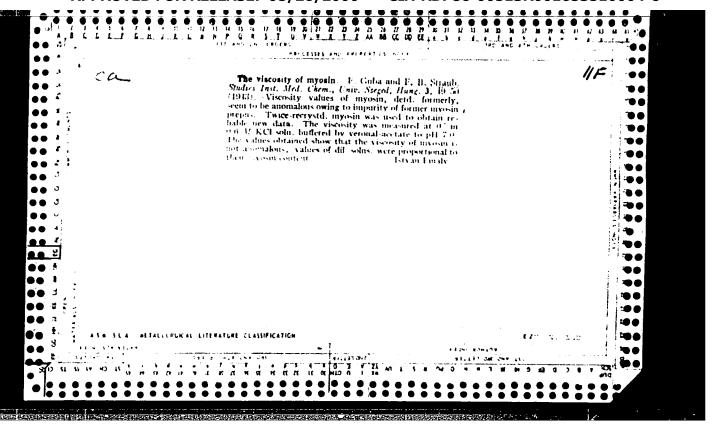


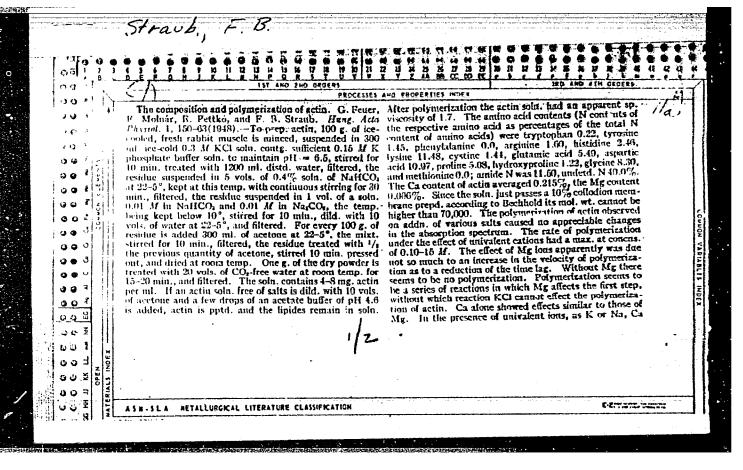


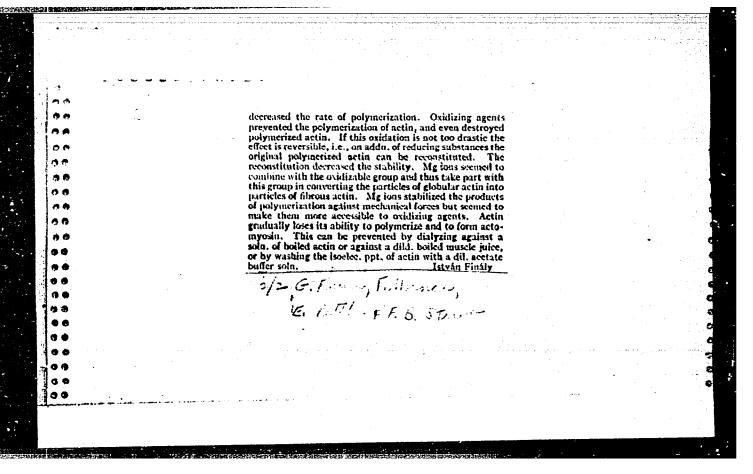












CA

TAMESTER REPORT

112

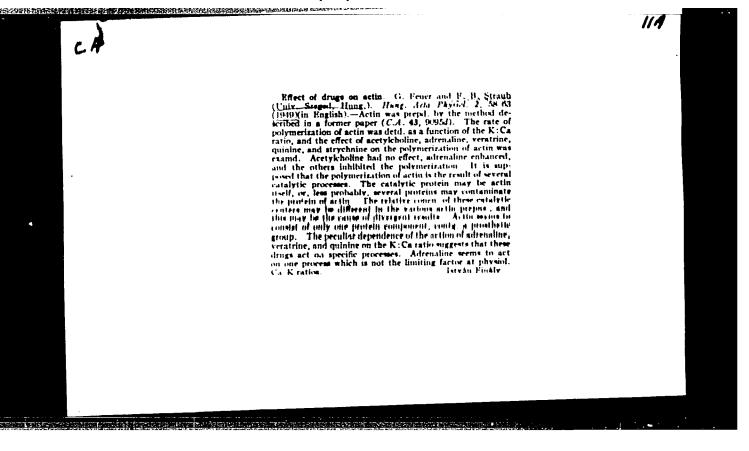
The action of adenosine triphosphate on the isolated frog heart. I. Lichtneckert and F. B. Straub (Univ. Steged, Hung.). Hung. Acta Physiol. 2, 70. 7(1919)(in English). Is vains on the isolated heart of Rana escalenta suspended on a Straub canila showed that the tone effect of quinine consists of several different effects. When minute doses of quinine were cautiously administered, the amplitude of the heart decreased slowly and other heart functions were not disturbed. In such cases the administration of a soln, conig (1911) yind, adrenatine or 0.5 y. ml. adenosine triphosphate AFP, improved heart functions in a few min and caused a fasting recovery even in the presence of quinine. When, however, a quinine dose which rapidly reduced the amplitude of heart beats was administered, the recovery was rather slow and much lifther doses of advending or ATP over needed. The effect of adrenatine was inhinted by 0.01 mg. inf. exectimine, which alone had no influence on the amplitude of the quinine-treated isolated heart. The effect of adrenatine on the quinine-treated isolated heart was observed both in summer and in winter frogs. The ATP effect, on the contrary, was observed evelusively in summer frogs and was absent during the winter season. A transition period was observed during Sept.-Nov. and March-April.

when higher amounts of ATP were necessary to obtain the some effects. The optimum effects were observed from lune to August. Neither adenylic acid nor pyrophosphate showed any effects on the quimme-treated heart. Figor amine did not inhibit the ATP effect. When ATP was hydrolyzed in LOA HCL7 nun, or in baryta water 30 min, its activity disuppeared. The fractionation of the ATP preprior with Hg, Ba, or acctone yielded fractions with a proportionate activity, proving that the effect is not due to any contamination but to ATP itselfs. An ext, of frag muscle in Ringer solin, the to LOAD (referring to the original number with restored the normal amplitude of the quimine-treated heart in the presence of quimine. A similar effect was observed with an ext. of rabbit muscle. When such Ringer solis, config. only 10% of the normal Ca content were used, the heart amplitude decreased. If 0.05 ml. ATP or 0.01 ml. adrenalme was added to this Ca-selfecient Ringer solis, the heart amplitude was greatly improved. The results are explained by assuming that the effective concilion of muscle titles. This substance is reduced by quimine on the surface of muscle substance is reduced by quinine on the surface of muscle contraction. ATP is either identical to this substance or leaving precursor of it. Adrenaline catalyzes its formation.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510004-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

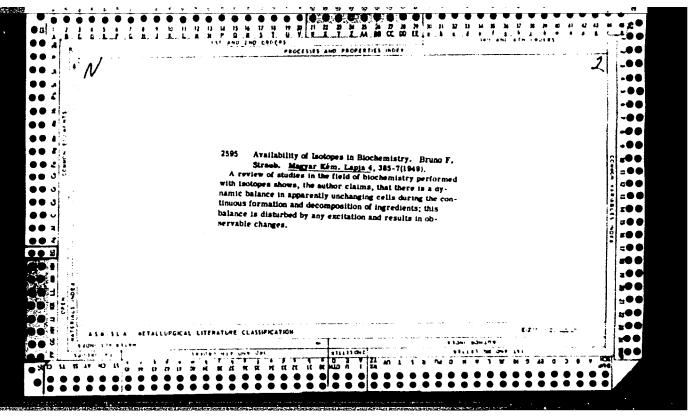
CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510004-6



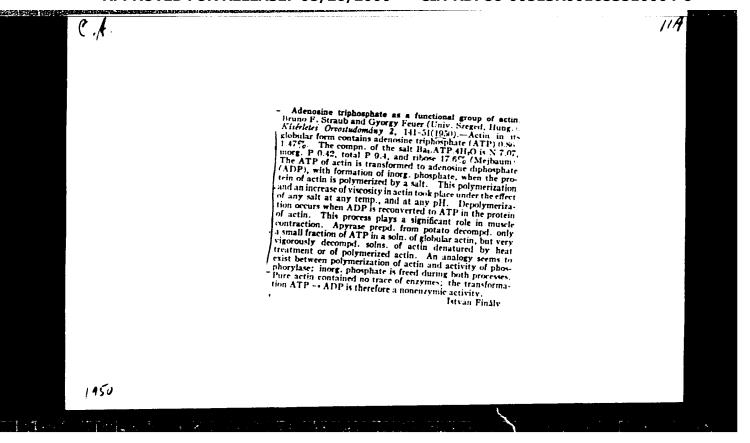
THE PARTY OF THE P

The active substance of muscle extracts increasing the performance of the hypodynamic frog heart: adecessing triphosphate. E. Pettko and F. B. Straub (Univ. Steged, Hung.). Hung. John Physiol. 2, 114–18 (1910 Vin Ruglish). An isolated frog heart suspended on a Straub cannula was much hypodynamic by treating with a quinine-contg. Ringer soln and the effect of dild, muscle exist studied. Adenosine diphosphate (1919) in doses of 0.5 ag. restored the normal amplitude of the hypodynamic heart and was as effective as adenosine triphosphate (1919). City solns, restored the normal amplitude of the Ca-deticient frog heart far above that expected on the basis of total Ca content. A hoiled actin soln contg. I mg. protein ml. was effective in a diluted 1910, even when the Ringer soln contained only 18-20% of the normal Ca content. A IP was isolated from a true solns, and the 11P content of actin was allowed an muscle ext. had effects on the frog heart similar to those of a boiled actin soln. Other expts, proved that ATP in muscle tissue is strongly hound to proteins and is not decentified by the adenosmetriohosphatase system. The active substance was sept from horse-nuscle tissue by a

special procedure—From 2.5 kg, muscle tissue 90 mg, of a product conig, adenine 30 L, ribose 34 0, total P 10.5, and imorg, P 1.15%, was obtained. The inorg. P content was 4.2% after a 30-min, hydrolyvis in 0.25 N H₅SO, at 100%. The ratio of hydrolyzable P to total org. P was 1:3.08. The absorption spectrum of the product was identical to that of adenine. The high ribose and adenine content and the ratio of hydrolyzable P to total P suggest that the substance consists of a mixt, of adenytic acid, ADP, and possibly ATP. Its activity is definitely due to its ADP content. The estd, content of wet stored horse muscle tissue is 0.2-0.3 mg/g, ADP, ADP in the tissues is never completely decomps! A const. percentage of the total ATP content in skeletal muscle, heart muscle, liver, and kidney is not split by the enzymes of tissues, even if they are exposed for a long time to their effect. This fraction of ATP is probably bound to proteins as ADP. The active substance in muscle evis, and actin solns, which restores the normal function of the quinine-treated isolated frog heart is definitely idented with ATP.



slower than normal. Fresh oralized cuttle plasma filtered through a Berkefeld litter plasma filtered in the public factor countries on the state of the public factor of the



CA

Adenosine triphosphate, the functional group of actin. F. B., Straub and G. Veuer (Univ. Surged, Hung.). No. No. 18. N

STRAUB, F. F. 1951
(Eiochemical Inst. Univ. Budapest)
"To What Degree can Actomyosin Filaments be Regarded as Muscle Model?"

Acta Physiol, Budapest, 1951 2/1 suppl (6) No abst. in Exc. Med.

Straub, B.; Szoke, S."Glutinous Breed." p. 337 (Elemezesi Ipar. Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1951. Budanest)

SO: Monthly List of Rest European Accessions. Vol. 3 No 6 Library of Congress, Jun 54, Uncl.

Chemical Abstracts,
v. 17, July 10, 1953,
Biological Chemiosury

Biological Chemiosury

To the recommendation of the service o

SZEKELY, M.; MANYAI, S.; STRAUB, F.B.

大学学院は日本学者を大学の日本では、単純性日本の中では、日本学院は、日本学院は、日本学院は、日本学院は、日本学院を含めています。

On the mechanism of osmotic hemolysis. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.3-4:571-584 1952. (CIML 24:5)

1. Of the Medical Chemistry Institute of Budapest University.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510004-6 ACTION OF THE SECTION IN SECTION IN SECTION OF THE SECOND CONTRACTOR OF THE SECTION OF THE SECOND CONTRACTOR OF THE SECON

STRAUB F. B., SZEKELY M., and MANYAI S.

4717. STRAUB F. B., SZEKELY M., and MANYAI S. Med. chem. Inst., med. Univ., Budapest. * Die Wirkung der Haemolyse auf den Stoffwechsel der roten Blutkorperchen beim Menschen. Effect of haemolysis on the metabolism of human erythrocytes ACTA PHYSIOL.ACAD. SCIENT. HUNGAR. (Budapest) 1953, 4/1-2 (31-44) Graph2 7 Tables 2

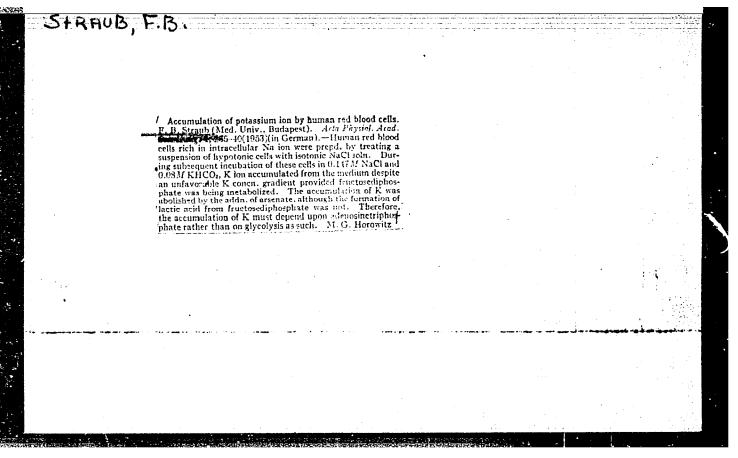
The determination of ATP in erythrocytes is described. This permits observation of relationships between ATP content and structure of the cells. For human erythrecytes, osmotic haemolysis does not cause much diminution of the ATP content and the cell membrane remains intact. In haemolysis due to refrigeration the membrane deteriorates and finally liberates a hitherte inactive ATP-ase, which attacks the ATP. Roulet - Berne

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section II, Vol 7, Ne 9

STRAUB, F.B.

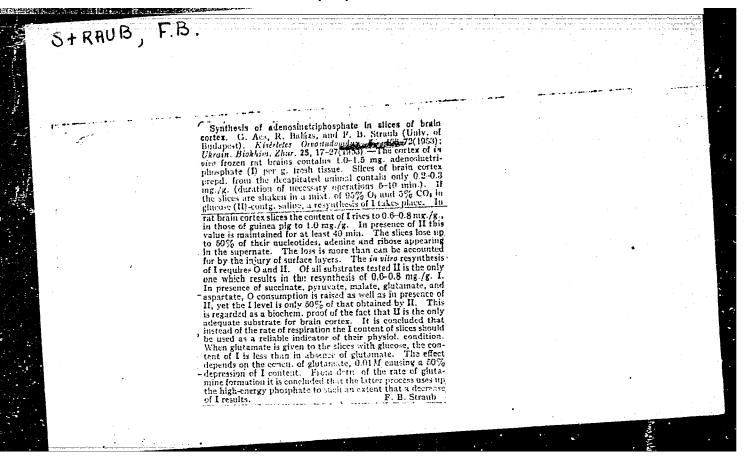
Biochemical bases of permeability. Acta physiol. hung. 4 Suppl:3-4 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Of the Medical Chemistry Institute of Budapest University.

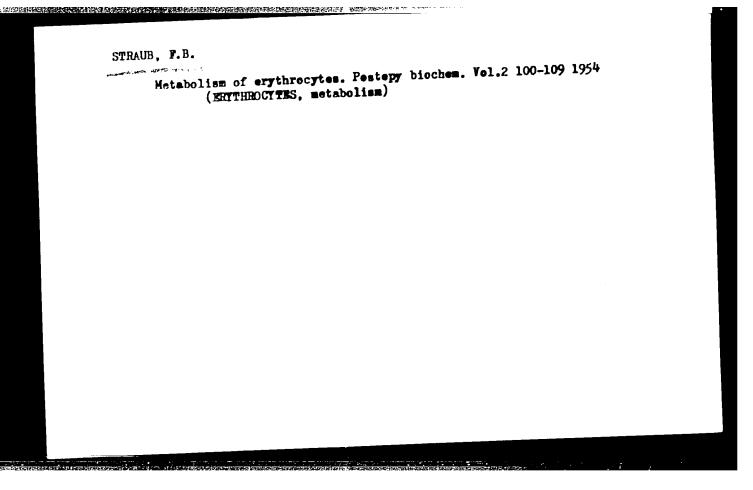


"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510004-6



Ensymatic synthesis of glutamine. Postepy biochem.2:93-99
1954
(GLUTAMINE, metabelism,
enzymatic synthesis)



GARDOS Gy and STRAUB F. B.

NEW STREET, SAN STREET, SAN

Chem. Inst., med. Univ., Budapest. *K-Akkumulation in menschlichen Erythrozyten. Accumulation of K in human erythrocytes ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (5-6)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

STRALB, F.B.			
the second second second			
94			
	•		
	Preparation of enzyme-free actin by precipitation we magnesium. M. Barany, N. A. Riró, J. Molnar, and R. Straub (Med. Univ. Budapest). Acta Physiol. Acad. Bit. 1809-81 (1954)(in German).—An improved precipitation of acetone-dried muscle powder was treated with 0.02. MgCl to ppt. purified actin. Actin was thus freed of 1 of the material found in cruder actin. This impurity not form actomyosin nor was it sedimented after perfect of the material found in cruder actin. This impurity not form actomyosin nor was reversibly depolymerized dialysis against adenosinetriphosphate (ATP). Dure polymerization some of its ATP content was hydroly. The prepu. was not contaminated with creatine phospherase, myokinase, adenylic acid deaminase, nexokinase inorg, pyrophosphatase. Thus these enzymes do not a role in the polymerization and ATP-adenosinedir host transformation nor in the actin-myosin formation.	pn. 5% did oly- 1 by ring zed. pho- e, or play bate	
		•	1
		•	

STRAIL PARTY

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

Protein synthesis in homogenates. Acta physiol. hung. Suppl. no.6:92-93 1954.

1. Chemisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.
(PROTEINS, metab.
synthesis in homogenates)

STRAUB, F.B. ACS, G.; STRAUB, F.B.

Decrease of peritoneal permeability in Ehrlich ascites carcinoma in mice. Acta physiol. hung. 6 no.2-3:257-260 1954.

1. Chemisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.

(PERITONEUM, physiol.

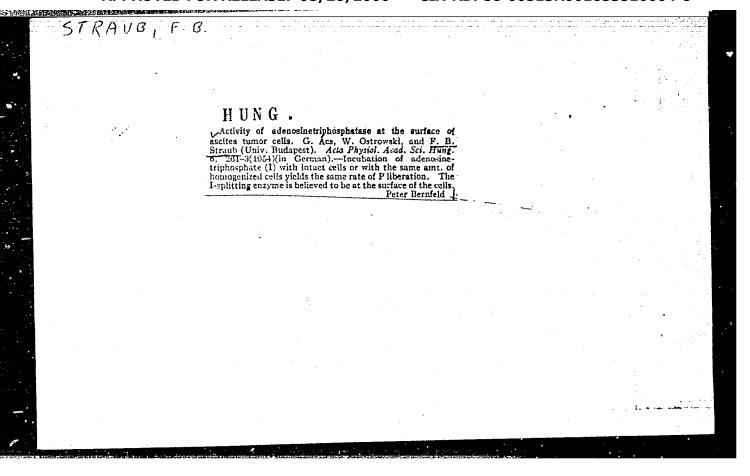
permeability in exper. Ehrlich carcinoma in mice)

(OSMOSIS AND PERMEABILITY

peritoneum, in Ehrlich carcinoma in mice)

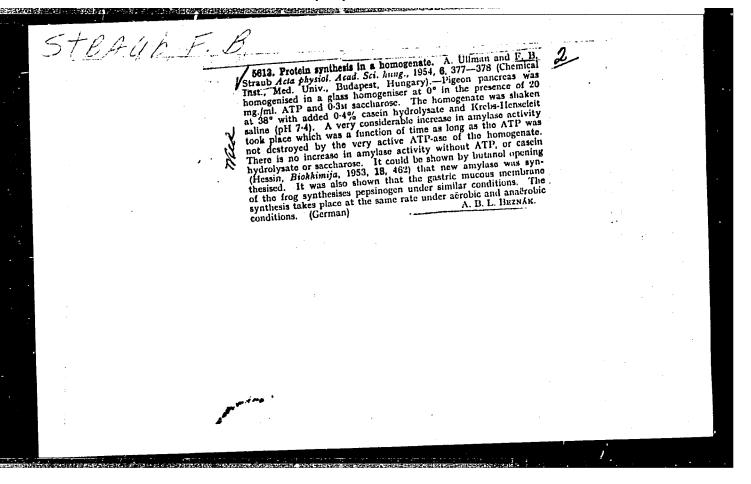
(NEOPLASMS, exper.

Ehrlich carcinoma, eff. on peritoneal permeability in mice)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510004-6

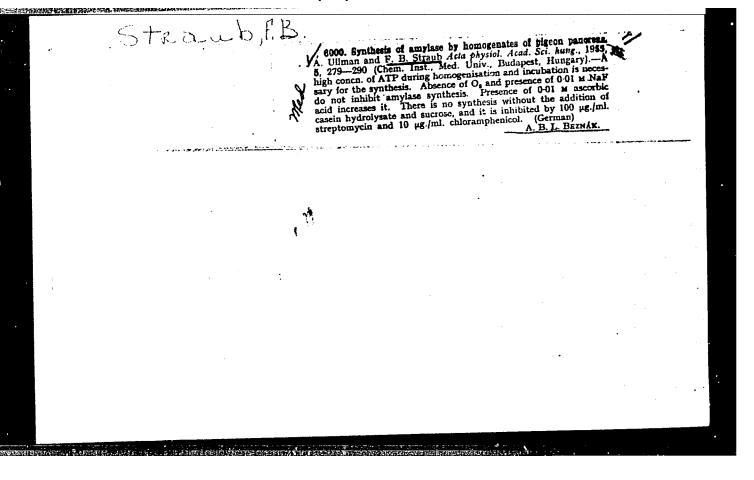


STRAUB, F.B.

Metabousm within ascittic cancer cells. U. Acs and F. B. Stramb (Med. Univ., Budapest). Deklady Akad. Nata 3.5 S. 95, 1021-4(1954); cl. El'tsina and Selts, C.A. 45, 7228b.—White rats infected intraperitoneally with the Ehrlich strain of cancer which causes ascites show a rise of aerobic giycolysis in the vancer cells over some 9 days after the infection, after which it remains const. Choose does not block cell respiration on the 6th-7th days, and its action becomes apparent only after development of the rise of anaerobic glycolysis. The expts. must use considerable amts, of glucose (2 mg./ml.) and must be run rapidly, owing to the olgh level of glycolysis. While the fresh cells contain 2.1 mg, admonsinetriphosphate (.TP)/ml., its content drops to 0.57 in the absence of glucose in the presence of 0 in 0.5 hr.; at the same time, in the presence of glucose which blocks respiration, the content of ATP rises to 2.8 mg./ml. This indicates the need of the cells for a high level of aerobic glycolysis. In the course of aerobic incubation in the absence of glucose the cell content of P, as detd. by the Fiske-SubbaRow method, rises, while in the presence of glucose it drops. Addn. of 2,4-dinitrophenol slightly increases aerobic glycolysis in the ascitic cells and blocks the action of added clucose on respiration; in the presence of dinitrophenol and glucose the level of Fiske-SubbaRow P remains at a higher level than without dinitrophenol. Thus the reverse Pasteur effect observed in these cells is explained by the control of respiration and glycolysis by the level of inorg. P.

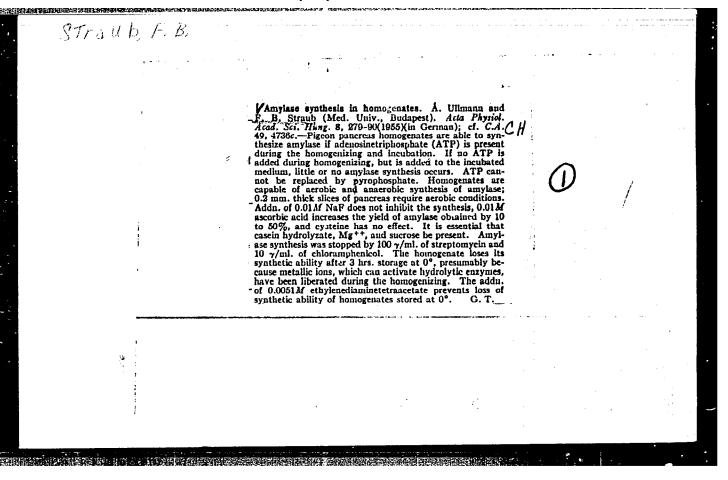
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510004-6



**Inductive synthesis of penicillinase in cell-free prepas. cd
Bacillus cereus. M. Kramer and F. B. Straub (Med.
Univ. Pandpast). Acta Physiol. Acad. 35. Hong. 7, MD
167-9(1855) in English)—When intact cells of B. Acress
and B. negatherism were treated these commissions the continuous continuous

Montar, O. Stephaneck, and P. B. Straub (Med. Univ., Budapest). Also Physical Acids. 363. Hung. 8, 259-78 (1985) (in German). Homogenesis of the physical Acids. 363. Hung. 8, 259-78 (1985) (in German). Homogenesis of the physical Acids. 363. Hung. 8, 259-78 (1985) (in German). Homogenesis of the physical Acids. 363. Hung. 8, 259-78 (1985) (in German). Homogenesis of the physical Acids. 363. Hung. 8, 259-78 (1985) (in German). Homogenesis of the physical Acids. 363. Hung. 8, 259-78 (1985) (in Junior and the physical Acids. 363. Hung. 8, 259-78 (1985) (in Junior archive acids) (in Junior acids) (in Junior



EXCERPTA	PAUB, F. B. MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.	9/11 Physiology.et	cc. Nov56	
Budapes CHIM. Bi In a previous paynthesis of at A soluble extris incubated with increase of an	F.B., ULLMANN A. and t. *Enzyme synthesis IOPHYS. ACTA 1955, 18/3 oublication it was shown the mylase in a medium contain act has now been prepared nder the above-mentioned chylase activity results. This lalanine and by ribonucleas	(439) Tables 1 at homogenates of pigeon ning ATP and a mixture from pigeon or pork pan conditions for 30-60 min. is synthesis of amylase i	system BIO- i pancreas effect of amino-acids. icreas; when this i at 37°C., an	
2				
			,	
1				

ULLMANN, A.; STRAUB, F. B.

Increase in amylase activity in isolated cell fractions of pigeon pancreas. Act physiol. hung. 10 no.2-4:137-143 1956.

1. Chemisches Institut der medizinischen Universität, Budapest. (AMYLASE

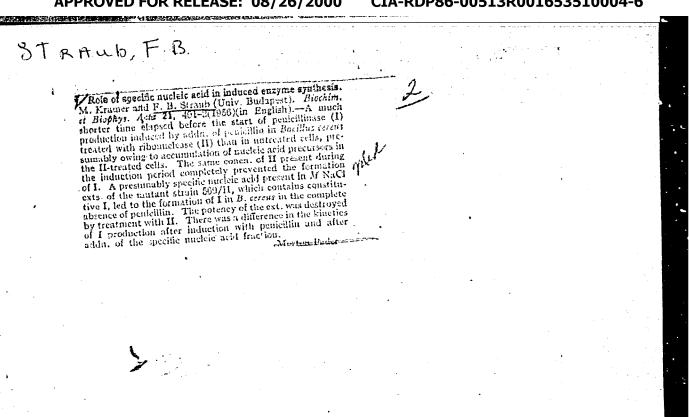
activity increase in isolated mitochondrial fractions of pigeon pancreas (Ger))

(PANCREAS, metab.

-

是可能是**是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们也不是一个人,我们也不是**

amylase, activity increase in isolated mitochondrial fractions of pigeon pancreas (Ger))



Straub, F.B.

The synthesis of protein. F. B. Straub (Med. Inst., Budapest). Priroda 45, No. 2, 38-43(1950).—Specific surfaces and available energy are indispensable for the formation and orientation of peptide chains. High-pressure resynthesis of proteins in the presence of proteolytic enzymes (Bresler) shows that it is not necessary to assume different specific catalysts for eac; peptide bond. Arguments for and against the de novo synthesis of protein are given. Addn. of adenosinetriphosphate greatly stimulates the net synthesis of amylase in homogenates of pigeon pancreas. By total disintegration of pancreas cells, exts. can be obtained which raise the initial level of amylase by 30-50% per 9.5 hr. A hypothesis is put forward that protein ribonucleic acid (I) units are capable of self-reproduction, according to circumstances, either as the protein or I moiety. I. M. Hais

ACS, Gyorgy; STEPHANECK, Ottilia; STRAUB, Bruno F.

Plasma adenosine deaminase activity in various pathological conditions. Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 8 no. 1-2:118 1957.

entransis de la companya de la comp

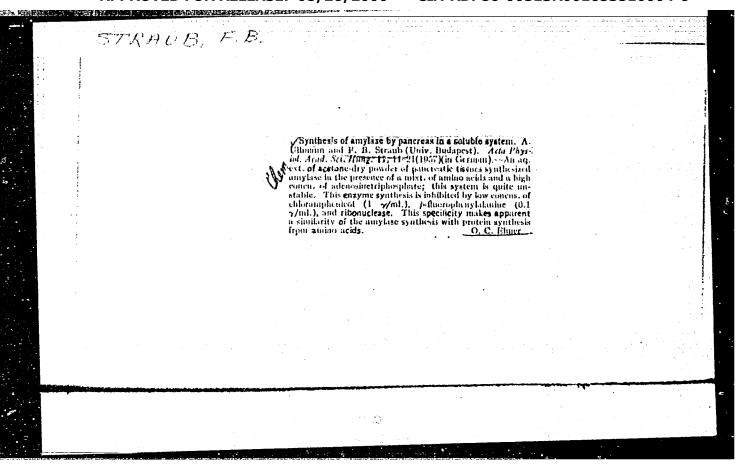
1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Orvosi Vegytani Intezete.

(AMIDASES, in blood

adenosine deaminase in neoplasma, diag. value (Hun))

(NEOPLASMS, blood in

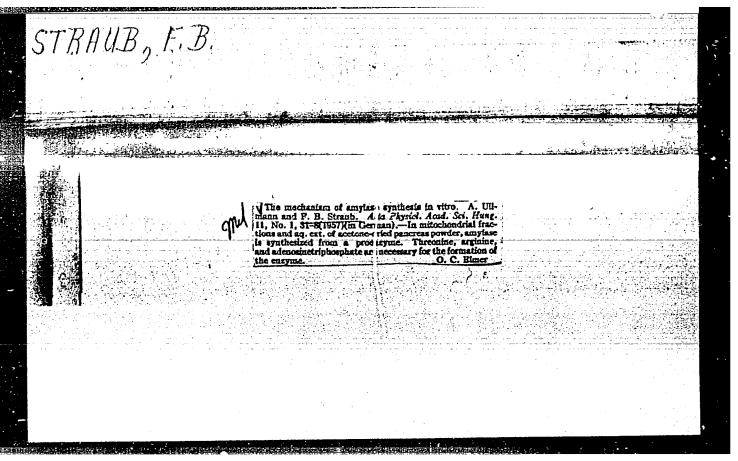
adenosine deaminase activity, diag. value (Hun))



GARZO, T.; PERL, K.; SZABO, M. T.; ULLMANN, A.; STRAUB, F. B. Incorporation of radioactive amino acids and amylase synthesis in pancreatic tissue in vitro. Acta physiol. hung. 11 no.1:23-29 1957. 1. Chemisches Institut der Medizinschen Universitat, Budapest. (PANCREAS, metab. amylase biosynthesis, utilization of glycine & tyrosine in tissue slices (Ger)) in pancreas, biosynthesis & incorporation of glycine & (AMYLASES tyrosine in tissue slices (Ger))

pancreas, incorporation in amylase synthesis in tissue slices (Ger)) (TYROSINE, metab. same)

(GLYCINE, metab.



T

Country: HUNGARY

Category: Human and Animal Physiology, Blood.

经分别的联系的**企业,其**是的各种企业的主义。

Formed Elements.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88650.

Author : Gardos, G.; Straub, F.B.

: Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Inst

: On the Sagnificance of A enetriphosphoric acid Title

(ATP) in the Potassium Permeability of Huran

Erythrocytes.

Orig Pub: Acta physiol. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 12, No 1-3,

1-8.

Abstract: It was demonstrated with the aid of Glycolytic

inhibitors (NaF, monoiodoacetic acid, Na2H/s04), and also by regeneration of ATP, that the physiclogical exchange of K (passage into the erythrocytes

: 1/2 Card

т-16

TENERAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

Country: HUNGARY

Category: Human and Initial Physiology. Blood.

Formed Elements.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88650

(E) and back) occurs only under the condition that E contains ITP. With the loss of ATP the accumulation of K in E ceases. The decrease of ATP content leads to rapid passage of K from E in a similar way as it occurs in the shift of metabolism under the effect of NaF and Na₂HusO₄. The active loss of K is related to changes of the content of 2,3 diphosphoglycerinic acid in E. -- B.P. Shvedskiy.

Card : 2/2

STRAUB, F.B.

na kata mana kata

Micro-scale isolation of amylase from pancreas. Acta physiol. hung. 12 no.4:295-297 1957.

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University, Budapest.

(PANCREAS, metab.

amylase, isolation of micro-quantities)

(AMYIASES, determ.

in pancreas, isolation of micro-quantities)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510004-6"

```
GARZO, T.; SZABO, M.T.; STRAUB, F.B.

Incorporation of glycine-1-0<sup>14</sup> into the amylase of pancreas tissue slices. Acta physiol. hung. 12 no.4:299-302 1957.

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University Budapest, Hungary. (GLYCINE, metab.
pancreas, incorporation into amylase in pigeon tissue slices.)

(PANCREAS, metab.
amylase, incorporation of glycine in pigeon tissue slices.)

(AMYLASES
in pancreas, incorporation of glycine in pigeon tissue slices.)
```

STRAUB, F.B.; STEPHANECK, O.; ACS, G.

Plasma adenosine deaminase activity in tumor cases [in English with summary in Russian]. Biokhimiis 22 no.1/2:118-121 Ja-F 157.

(MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut meditsinskoy khimii, Budapeshtskiy Universitet, Vengriya.

(AMIDASES, in blood, adenosine deaminase in cancer) (NEOPLASMS, blood in, adenosine deaminase)

STRAUB, F.B.

Mechanism of amylase synthesis. F. B. Straub and Å. Ullmann (Univ. Budapest). Biochim. et Biophys. Acta 23, 665(1957)(in English); cf. C.A. 50, 4261a.—Amylase activity in a sol. system from MecCO-dried plagon pancreas was investigated. It increased when the salts of a Krebs saline soln., adenoshnetriphosphate, and a mixt, of amino acids were added. The amino-acid mixt, could be replaced by arginine + threonine, and addn. of further amino acids was without effect. The increase in amylase activity was inhibited by the addn. of minimal amts. of n(—)-three-chloramphenicol, p-fluorophenylalanine, or ribonuclease. It is suggested that amylase is synthesized in the sol, system from a precursor protein, that the arginine and threonine are used in the synthesis, and that synthesis proceeds only in the presence of a ribonucleic acid. The precursor apparently is adsorbed on this surface. Similar requirements were found for the synthesis of amylase by pigeon pancreas mitochondria.

://wil

STRAUB, F. Bruno, dr.; STEPHANECK, Ottilia; ACS, Gyorgy, dr.; SELLEI, Camillo, dr.

ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF

Measurement of adenosine deaminase activity in blood plasma as tumor diagnostic test. Orv. hetil. 98 no.10-11:256-259 17 Mar 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Orvosi Vegytani Intezete es Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet belosztalyanak kozlemenye.

(NEOPLASMS, diag.
adenosine deaminase determ. in blood plasma (Hun))
(AMIDASES, in blood
adenosine deaminase determ. in blood plasma in
neoplasm diag. (Hun))

ULLMANN, A.; GARZO, T.; STRAUB, F.B.

On the formation of labelled amylase in cell free preparations. Acta physicl. hung. 13 no.2:179-181 1958.

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University, Budapest. (AMYIASES

form, from precursor in cell-free prep.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510004-6"

STRAUB, Bruno, F., Dr.

Dr. Imre Szorenyi, 1905-1959. Orv. hetil. 100 no.7:237 15 Feb 59.

(OBITUARUS)

Szorenyi, Imre (Hun))

GARZO.T.; SZABO, Maria T.; STRAUB.F.B.

Amino acid incorporation in pigeon pancreas and in pigeon pancreas amylase in the presence of various inhibitors. Acta physiol.hung. 17 no.2:213-223 160.

THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University, Budapest.
(AMINO CIDS mebab.)
(PANCREAS metab.)
(AMYLASES metab.)

CSANYI, V.; KRAMER, M.; STRAUB, F.B.

Purification of the ribonucleic acid inducing penicillinase formation in B. cereus cells. Acta physiol.hung. 18 no.3:171-178 *60.

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University, Budapest.
(RIBONUCLEIC ACID chem)
(PENICILLINASE chem)
(BACILLUS chem)

STRAUB, F.Bruno, akademikus, ego.tanar (Budapest)

Joint symposium of clinicians and biologists on wound healing.

Magy tud 68 no.3:188 Mr '61. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Intezeti igazgato, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biokemiai Kutato Intezet, Budapest. (Hungarian Academy of Sciences) (Wounds)

STRAUB, F.Bruno, akademikus, egy.tanar (Budapest); ELODI, Pal, az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa (Budapest)

The Biochemical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Magy tud 68 no.4:237-240 Ap '61. (EEAI 10:6)

Intezeti igazgato, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biokemiai
 Intezete, Budapest (for Straub). 2. Tudomanyos fomunkatars,
 Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biokemiai Intezete, Budapest (for Elodi)
 (Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
 (Hungary-Biochemistry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510004-6"

STRAUB, F.Bruno, akademikus, egyetemi tanar; CSUZI, Sandor, egyetemi tanarseged; VENETIANER, Pal, egyetemi tanarseged

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

The 5th International Congress on Biochemistry in Moscow. Magy tud 68 no.12:765-766 D '61.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Liokemiai Interete, Budapest (for Straub). 2. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem (for Csuzi and Venetianer).

STRAUB, F. Bruno; ERNST, Jeno; JUVANCZ, Ireneus; BALOGH, Janos; SZENTAGOTHAI, Janos, dr.; TORO, Imre, dr.; BALINT, Andor; BARTUSZ, Lajos

An account of the 1962 work made by the directorate of the Biological Section. Biol tud kozl MTA 5 no.3-4:165-202 '62.

1. "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biologiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkesztoje (for Straub). 2. "A Magyar
Tudomanyos Akademia Biologiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak
Kozlemenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Szentagothai
and Toro).

STRAUB, Bruno F., Dr., akademikus

ENERGY STATES AND SECURIOR OF THE SECURIOR OF

New perspectives in the development of biochemistry. Term tud kozl 6 no.2:82 F '62.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

The Fuguash conferences. Term tud tozl 6 no.8:371-372
Ag '62.

```
SHTRAUB, F.B. [Straub, F.B.], prof.; BIRO, Zh. [Biro, G., translator];
MATUS, M. [Maiusa, M.; translator]; MESAROSH, I. [Mesarosa, I.,
translator]; MILE, I. [translator]

[Biochemistry] Biokhimiia. Budapest, Akademiai Kiado, 1963.
(MIRA 16:8)

715 p.

1. Meditsinskiy universitet, Budapesht (for Shtraub).
(Biochemistry)
```

STRAUB, F. Brune, dr., akademikus; SOO, Rezso, dr., akademikus; TOTO, Imre, dr., akademikus; DUDICH, Endre, dr.

An account of the work of the Division of Biological Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Biol oszt kozl MTA 6 no.3/4:173-215 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biologiai udomanyok Osztalya titkara; "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia biologiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkesztoje (for Straub). 2. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelezo tagja (for Dudich).

*

HUNGARY

CSANYI, Vilmos, KRAMER, Miklos, STRAUE, Ferenc, Bruno; Medical University of Eudapest, Institute of Medical Chemistry (Eudapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Orvosi Vegytani Intezet).

"Uptake and Distribution of Nucleic Acids by B. Cereus Cells."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII, No 4, 1963, pages 323-332.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] There occurs a high incorporation of p32 into the DNA fraction of B. cereus cells when a fully p32 labelled phenol-RNA from the same species is added to the culture. The phenomenon occurs only if the receptor cells are pretreated with RNase. The incorporation into DMA can be inhibited by chloramphenical and 8-aza-guanine. The labelling of the DNA is the result of a selective uptake of the DNA present in trace amounts in the RNA of B. cereus, regardless of the methods of purification used by the authors. DNA has to be in a highly polymeric state to be taken up selectively by the receptor cells. The possible mechanism and the biological significance of the effect are discussed. 2 Hungarian, 20 Western references.

1/1

6

TOWN THE

APPROVED FOR RECEASE: 08/26/2000; Medical University of Budapest Institute of Medical Chemistry (Budapesti Orvostudo 26, 905, 38,

"Enzymatic Formation of the Disulfide Bridges of Ribonuclease."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIV, No 1, 1963, pages 41-53.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] An enzyme has been found in the pancreas of several animal species which is able to catalyze the reactivation of reduced bovine pancreatic ribonuclease. The enzyme has been partially purified from chicken and pig pancreas. A heat-stable factor was essential to the activity of the enzyme. This substance could be replaced by dehydroascorbic acid. The possible significance of these results in the problem of protein biosynthesis is discussed. 1 Chinese, 23 Western references.

KRAUSE, E.-G.; VENETIANER, P.; STRAUB, F.B.

On the nature of the oxidizing factor involved in the enzymic reactivation of reduced ribonuclease. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 27 no.4:295-301 '65.

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, University Medical School, Budapest.

VENETIANER, P.; STRAUB, F.B.

Studies of the mechanism of action of the ribonuclease-reactivating enzyme. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 27 no.4:303-315

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, University Medical School, Budapest.

Determination of thiosulfate and sulfite in a galvanic bath of copper cyanide. The sulfate of the sulfate of copper cyanide. The sulfate of t			المنافر والمرابي والمرابي والمنافر والمنافر والمنافر والمنافر والمنافر والمنافر والمنافر والمنافر والمنافر		
Determination of thiosulfate and sulfite in a galvanic bath of copper cyanide. Lyrin Straub and Sandor A. Kies (Univ. Chem. Ind., Vesauring, Hung.). Magyar Kêm. Pelyiral 61, 43-4 (1953).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of Rigid, and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl. by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl, by photometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the isoiometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the isoiometry. Thiosulfate content is		STRAUIS, CYULA	المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع	, serijek waji ku wa ni ila i	And the second of the second
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield		The same of the sa			
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield	. 5.				
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield	6				
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					上 不知
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield					
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield	1.			المراجعين والمراجعين	
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield			Determination of thiosulfate and sulfite in a ge	ilvanic bath	2.2000
Felyosral 61, 43-5(1955).—Thiosulfate is converted by addn. of KCN to thiocyanate, interfering ions are removed by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₄ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₅ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₅ O ₆ liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield	٠.	•	of copper cyanide. Lynia Straub and Sand	or A. Kiss	
by addn. of HgCl ₂ , and thiocyanate is detd. after treatment by addn. of HgCl ₃ , and thiocyanate is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Sulfite is pptd. in a separate with FeCl ₄ by photometry. Treated with HCl. The H ₃ SO ₃ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₃ SO ₄ sample by BaCl ₅ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₃ SO ₄ sample by BaCl ₅ to dometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield			Chem. The contract of the contract in contract in contract in contract of the	averted by	4. 《《《··································
by addn. of HgCl ₃ , and thiocydulate is pptid. in a separate with FeCl ₃ by photometry. Sulfite is pptid. in a separate with FeCl ₃ by photometry. Sulfite is pptid. The H ₃ SO ₃ sample by BaCl ₃ , the ppt. treated with HCl. The H ₃ SO ₄ supplies the pptid of the H ₃ SO ₄ supplies the pptid of the holometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the isolometric titration result to yield supplies the property of the prope			relyonal 01, 43-0(1800).	ire removed	
with FeCl, by photometry. Cannot with HCl. The H-SO, sample by BaCh, the ppt. treated with HCl. The H-SO, sample by BaCh, the ppt. treated with HCl. The H-SO, sample by BaCh, the put. Thiosulfate content is liberated is detd. by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield			by addn of HgCls, and thiocyanate is detd. after	r treatment	
sample by BaCk, the ppt, treated it reacted is liberated is deld, by iodometry. Thiosulfate content is sibracted from the iodometric titration result to yield subtracted from the iodometric titration result to yield			with FeCl, by photometry.	The U.SO.	
liberated is deed, by isolated result to yield subtracted from the isolated result to yield		•	sample by BaCh, the ppt, treaten will rich	content is	^ () 보는 하는 한 사람들()
sulfite content. I. FinAly			liberated is detd. by potometry. Internation rest	ilt to yield	
			sufficient mont too manufacture	I. Finaly	**
			Sittle Contents		
				<i>U</i>	
				ot i de la Atlanta de Sta	
				•	
	7 Z				
		•			

STRAUB, Gyula; HAZI, Endre

Structural analysis of substances by means of radioactive gamma rays with the aid of the Geiger-Muller counters. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 3 no.1/4:263-266 159.

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Analitikai Kemia Tanszek.

STRAUE, Gyula; RATKOVICNE SCHUTZ, Rozsa

Application of fluorones in analytic chemistry Pt.2. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 4 no.2:101-113 *60

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Amalitikai Kemiai Tanszek.

STRAUB, Gyula; HALASZ, Andras; BIRO, Jozsef

STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

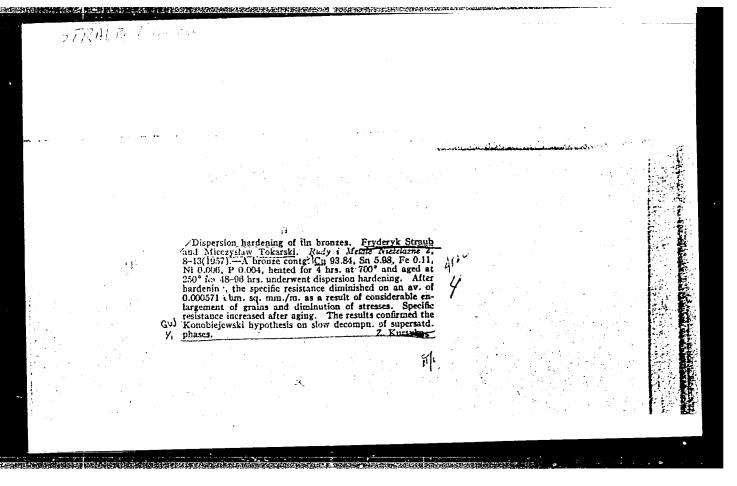
Application of fluorones in analytic chemistry. Pt.4. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 4 no.2:123-132 60

1. Vouzpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Analitikai Kemiai Tanszek.

STRAUB, Gyula; KOCSIS, Zsuzsa

Effect of radioactive radiation on semiconductors. Pt.1. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 8 no.1:1-8 '64.

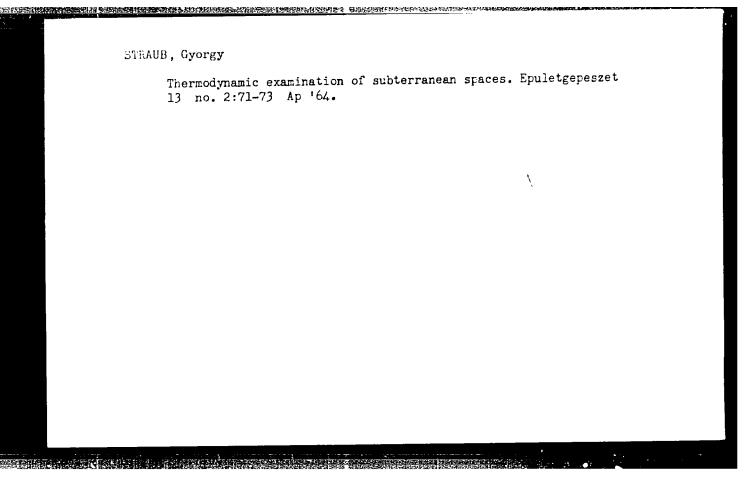
1. Chair of Radiochemistry of the Chemical Industry University, Veszprem. Submitted March 14, 1964.



STRAUB, GY.

New photometric determination of molybdenum. p. 100. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 59, no. 4, Apr.1953)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions 'EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl



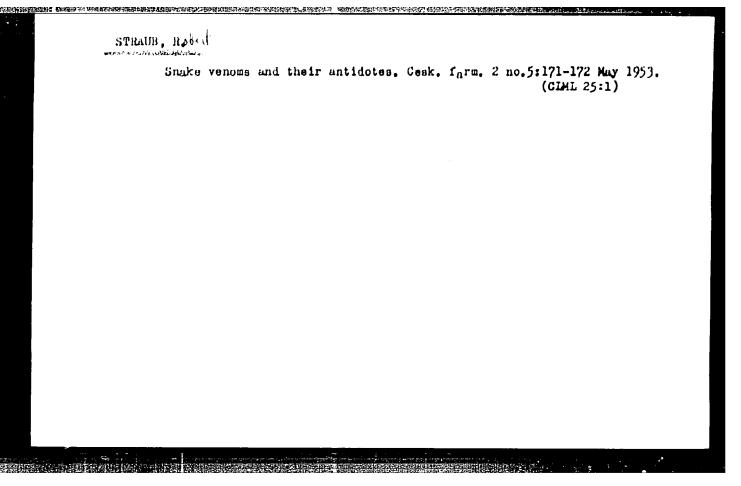
WATER c/1957	STRAUB, Janos		1964	
	WATER	c/1957		
				•
				**

是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是 第一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们

STRAUBE, R.

Moutain quakes, p. 237, UHLI (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1955

SCURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December , 1955



NEJEDLY, Karel; STRAUB, Robert

Spontaneous spindle cell sarcoma in guinea pigs. Neoplasma, Bratisl,
4 no.4:402-404 1957.

1. Staatliches Institut fur Heilmittelkontrolle, Praha.
(SARCOMA, pathol.
spindle cell, spontaneous of connective tissue in guinea pig)
(CONNECTIVE TISSUE, neoplasms
spindle cell sarcoma, spontaneous in guinea pig, pathol.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Cardiovascular Agents. V-6

: Ref Ehur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 98537 Abs Jour

: Straub, Robert; Hrubes, Vladimir Author

Inst

: Cardiac Glycosides of Brysmium Cheiranthoides L. Title

: Ceskosl. farmac., 1957, 6, No 6, 296-298 Orig Pub

Two Czechoslovakian and Coviet authors note the good car-Abstract

> diotonic action of glycosides of Erysimum cheiranthoides L. (ECL), their good effect in valvular diseases, cor pulmonare, and also their lesser toxicity as compared with strophanthin. In experiments on guinea pigs and on eats, the cardiotonic action of the mixture of pure crystalline glycosides of ECL was investigated. The basis of the experiments was a determination of LD. By these methods, LD for digitoxine and g-strophanthin were established. It is proven that ECL, according to their effect, are close to strophanthin, which is also confirmed by Soviet authors.

Card 1/2

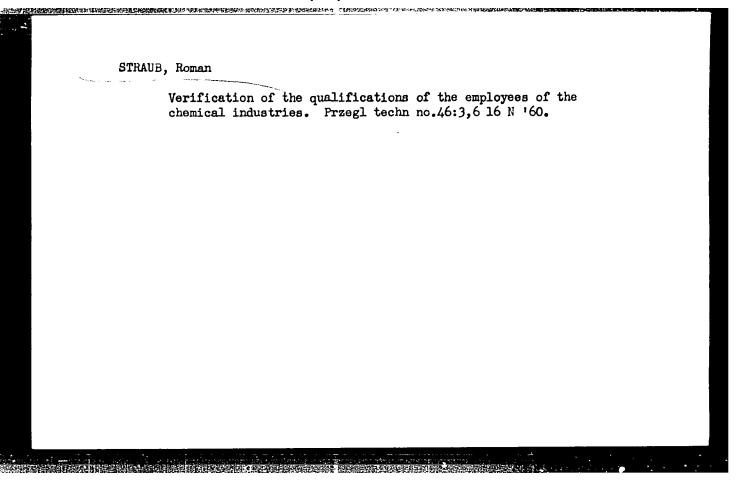
- 21 -

STRAUB, Roman

On the results of the verification of white collar employees of enterprises of the branch administration of chemical industries. Przem chem 39 nl.3:471-475 Ag '60.

1. Ministerstwo Przemvslu Chemicznego, Warszawa

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510004-6"



STRAUCH, Alexander, Ing. Chem.

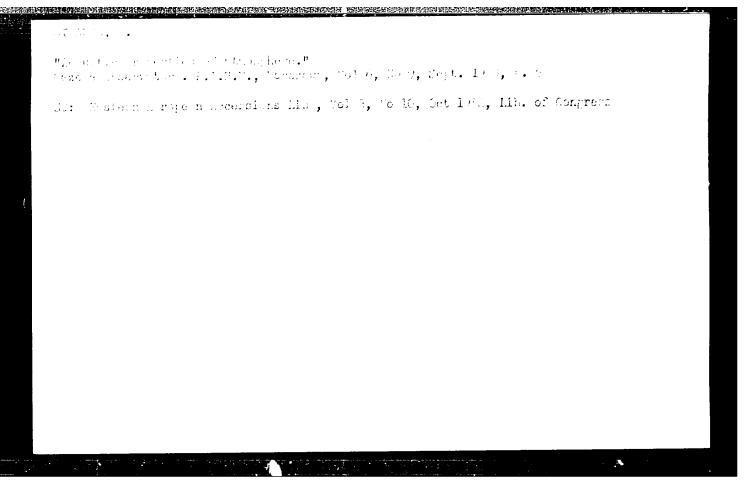
Galvanization technologies used in the German Democratic Republic and their automation. Gep 14 no.3:111-113 Mr '62.

1. VEB Galvanotechnik, Leipzig

STRAUCH, E.

"The earth's atmosphere. p. 3." (GAZETA OBSERWATORA), Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1953, Warszawa, Poland

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions L. C. Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.



STRHUCH "

Category: POLAND/General Problems - Problems of Teaching

A-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 2806

Author : Strauch, Edward Title : How Hail is Formed

Orig Pub: Fiz. szkole. 1955, 1, No 6, 292-298

Abstract : Popular article

Card : 1/1

SAME THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE 80784 F/027/60/000/01/04/013 N Fhysical Foundations of the Application of Filters in Cloud Fhoto-23,5000 Strauch, Edward FERIODICAL: Frzegląd Geofizyczny (d. Przegląd Meteorologiczny i Hydrologiczny), AUTHOR: HTTE: In this article the author discusses optical properties of clouds as well as photographic emulsions and filters suitable for cloud photography. In well as procographic emulsions and lifters survable for crowd photography. In order to have scientific value a cloud photograph must meet two basic requirements, and the have scientific value actually of the photographed chieft and should show the most account of the photographed chieft. It must accurately reproduce details of the photographed object, and should show remuse accordately reproduce details of the photographed object, at a situation of the negative sufficient contrast. If the proper lense is used, a correct image on the negative sufficient contrast. will only be obtained by application of the proper color filter. The function of the filter in cloud Photography is to adapt the distribution of energy in the Spectrum of the source of light, in this case the cloud, to the spectral sensitivity of the negative. Distribution of energy in the erectrum of radiation which reaches of the negative. Distribution of energy in the spectrum of the orders the differs from the distribution of energy in the spectrum of the orders. the earth differs from the distribution of energy in the spectrum of the original the earth differs from the distribution of energy in the spectrum of the size of the solar radiation [Ref. 8]. The diffusion of radiation depends on the size of the diffusion particles the value diffusing elements. According to the size of the diffusing particles, the value Card 1/1

80784 P/027/60/000/01/04/013

Physical Foundations of the Application of Filters in Cloud Photography

rays larger than 600 m $^{\mu}$ (Polish Film Omega). Panchromatic emulsions are sensitive to the entire spectrum range but they can be subdivided into two sub-groups, orthographic and superpanchromatic, highly sensitive to the red rays (Polish Ultrapan up to 630 m $^{\mu}$). Agfa PSS up to 670 m $^{\mu}$). The most contrasting picture of a bloud against the back-ground of the sky will be obtained if we utilize the range of spectrum of radiation passed by the cloud, which has an energy that differs most from the energy of the same spectral range, which is received during a cloudies sky. In order to get most of the details the yellow, orange and red part of the spectrum should be utilized. In case of an orthochromatic negative the most suitable is the yellow filter, which makes it possible to utilize the radiation of a wave length greater than 540 m $^{\mu}$. The best is the Agra yellow filter. Shortly after sunrise or before sunset application of a lighter yellow filter will be sufficient. If an orthopanchromatic negative is used the utilized range of radiation can be extended in the direction of longer waves. The same Agra yellow filter will

Card 3/4

80784 P/027/60/000/01/04/013

Physical Foundations of the Application of Filters in Cloud Photography

do. An crange filter can also be used. There are 10 graphs, 2 tables, and 10 references, 3 of which are Polish, 3 German, 2 Soviet, 1 American and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: PIHM - Warszawa

SUBMITTED April 20, 1958

Card 4/4

STRAUCH, Edward

Observations of radio disturbances as seen from the meteorological aspect. Przegl geofiz 8 no.3:173-178 '63.

1. Zaklad Aerologii, Panstwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Warszawa.

٠٠

Card 1/5

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF

P/0027/64/000/002/0157/0172 AFTCA/APGCA EWT(1)/FCC Pick L 14440-65 ACCESSION NR: AP4042065 AUTHOR: Jaworska, Bogumila; Strauch, Edward; Walczewski, Jacek TITLE: Techniques for investigating the structure of clouds by means SOURCE: Przeglad geofizyczny no. 2, 1964, 157-172 TOPIC TAGS: cloud structure, cloud seeding, aerological instrumentation, aircraft cloud seeding, cloud seeding explosive ABSTRACT: The present state of research on cloud structure conducted since 1961 by the Aerological Division of the State Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology (Poland) is discussed at length. Methods used operationally by the Division for aircraft observation of the drop spectrum and liquid water content of clouds are described, as are the measuring instruments designed in the Institute's workshops. measuring drop spectrum, samples of water drops are taken from the clouds by means of a glass platelet coated with an oil film. The liquid water content of clouds is measured by the trace method, which consists in collecting falling cloud drops on filter paper coated with a dye which dissolves in water but does not react to the water vapor